## Subpart J—Conditions for Federal Financial Participation

438.802 Basic requirements.

438.806 Prior approval.

438.808 Exclusion of entities.

438.810 Expenditures for enrollment broker services.

438.812 Costs under risk and nonrisk contracts.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 1102 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1302).

SOURCE: 67 FR 41095, June 14, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

## **Subpart A—General Provisions**

## § 438.1 Basis and scope.

- (a) Statutory basis. This part is based on sections 1902(a)(4), 1903(m), 1905(t), and 1932 of the Act.
- (1) Section 1902(a)(4) requires that States provide for methods of administration that the Secretary finds necessary for proper and efficient operation of the State plan. The application of the requirements of this part to PIHPs and PAHPs that do not meet the statutory definition of an MCO or a PCCM is under the authority in section 1902(a)(4).
- (2) Section 1903(m) contains requirements that apply to comprehensive risk contracts.
- (3) Section 1903(m)(2)(H) provides that an enrollee who loses Medicaid eligibility for not more than 2 months may be enrolled in the succeeding month in the same MCO or PCCM if that MCO or PCCM still has a contract with the State.
- (4) Section 1905(t) contains requirements that apply to PCCMs.
  - (5) Section 1932—
- (i) Provides that, with specified exceptions, a State may require Medicaid recipients to enroll in MCOs or PCCMs;
- (ii) Establishes the rules that MCOs, PCCMs, the State, and the contracts between the State and those entities must meet, including compliance with requirements in sections 1903(m) and 1905(t) of the Act that are implemented in this part;
- (iii) Establishes protections for enrollees of MCOs and PCCMs;
- (iv) Requires States to develop a quality assessment and performance improvement strategy;

- (v) Specifies certain prohibitions aimed at the prevention of fraud and abuse:
- (vi) Provides that a State may not enter into contracts with MCOs unless it has established intermediate sanctions that it may impose on an MCO that fails to comply with specified requirements; and
- (vii) Makes other minor changes in the Medicaid program.
- (b) *Scope.* This part sets forth requirements, prohibitions, and procedures for the provision of Medicaid services through MCOs, PIHPs, PAHPs, and PCCMs. Requirements vary depending on the type of entity and on the authority under which the State contracts with the entity. Provisions that apply only when the contract is under a mandatory managed care program authorized by section 1932(a)(1)(A) of the Act are identified as such.

## § 438.2 Definitions.

As used in this part—

Capitation payment means a payment the State agency makes periodically to a contractor on behalf of each recipient enrolled under a contract for the provision of medical services under the State plan. The State agency makes the payment regardless of whether the particular recipient receives services during the period covered by the payment.

Comprehensive risk contract means a risk contract that covers comprehensive services, that is, inpatient hospital services and any of the following services, or any three or more of the following services:

- (1) Outpatient hospital services.
- (2) Rural health clinic services.
- (3) FQHC services.
- (4) Other laboratory and X-ray services.
- (5) Nursing facility (NF) services.
- (6) Early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment (EPSDT) services.
  - (7) Family planning services.
  - (8) Physician services.
  - (9) Home health services.
- Federally qualified HMO means an HMO that CMS has determined is a qualified HMO under section 1310(d) of the PHS Act.